

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

NOTICE.
Shareholders in Washington and Penobscot Counties will be called on during the present and ensuing months by their regularly appointed agents.

The Position of Virginia.

Virginia occupies a peculiar position. Her territory is divided by the Blue Ridge into two parts, nearly equal in size. On one side, her people, it is said, are overwhelmingly in favor of secession, while those on the other remain faithful to their government. On Thursday of this week a vote is to be taken upon the question of secession by the people. What the result of that vote will be it is idle to conjecture. The time is so near that it is better to wait for the result than to speculate much upon the result.

One thing, however, seems highly probable, viz., that the same vote which shall declare the will of her people to secede from the Union will wrench the State in twain. The people of Western Virginia will join no Government hostile to the Union. They will give no aid or comfort to the traitors who are attempting to overthrow the Government. They have refused to countenance the idea of secession even to rid themselves of the evils arising from their connection with the eastern part of the State. They very idea of secession is odious to them.

A proposition was introduced in the Wheeling Convention recommending the erection and admission into the Union of a new State, comprising that part of Virginia west of the mountains, to be called New Virginia. This proposition was very properly, we think, voted down. There is no necessity that we can see for such action. Let the people of that section of the State remain firm in their allegiance to the General Government—and let them elect their members of Congress as usual—and if there is to be any division of the State, let it come from above. They will remain the State of Virginia, and need have no fears that their rights will not be protected.

In the mean time, the current of events plainly indicates the approach of hot work for the secessionists in the eastern part of the State. Government is concentrating a strong force at Washington, and another at Fort Monroe, which, with the ships of war in the Chesapeake, and the strong force of Pennsylvanians ready to march upon Harper's Ferry, will be likely to occupy the attention of the rebels so constantly that they will have little time to devote to the coercion or subjugation of the Union men of the western counties.

Gen. Butler will soon be ready to pay his respects to the chivalry on James river, and in the very hot bed of secessionism, and they will probably think it their duty to be at home when he calls. Maryland is furnishing her quota of the armed force for the President, and the way to Baltimore to Washington is now open, and will be held and kept open hereafter by force. The present attitude of Maryland is a warning to Virginia, and has already had the effect to dampen the ardor of her hotspurs. They were anticipating a different state of things, and undoubtedly hoped to fix the seat of war, with all its evils, beyond their own borders, and upon the soil of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In this they have been failed, and if they still desire war, they will be in a situation to feel its weight and its calamities. We hope the people will rise in their might and rebuke the traitors who have so basely plotted against their liberties and their peace, and declare anew their devotion to the Union and to good government; but confess we have but little hope of a favorable result at this moment.

DEATH OF A MAINE MAN IN CALIFORNIA. A letter received by John Tibbets 2d of Bangor, conveys the sad intelligence of the death of his eldest son in Laporte, Sierra Co., Cal., April 22d last. He was engaged in mining, and with a companion was just quitting work for the night, when the bank caved in and he was instantly covered with earth to the depth of ten feet. His companion narrowly escaped with his life. Although hundreds of the miners immediately set to work to extricate the body, some 18 hours elapsed before it could be recovered. He was undoubtedly killed instantly. The funeral of Mr. Tibbets took place on the 24th of April, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. An eloquent and appropriate service on the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Dickerson. The loss is severely felt by the afflicted parents, to whom he was always a dutiful and affectionate son.

FIRE IN CANAAN. The barn of Mr. Leonard Chandler, situated about a mile from the village of Canaan, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst., and all its contents consumed, consisting of 1 yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 2 yearlings and a calf, and 15 hens. A corn barn containing a lot of grain was also destroyed. The dwelling house adjoining was saved with great difficulty. There was no insurance upon the property, and at this time of the year, in the midst of his spring work, the loss falls heavily upon Mr. C. The building was set on fire by a girl 12 years of age, living in Mr. Chandler's family. She was a town pauper, having been taken by him when she was five years old, and now ungratefully repaying his care and kindness by the malicious and wanton destruction of his property.

NEW COMMANDANT. We learn that Benj. H. Gilbreth, Esq., late Sheriff of Kennebec county, has received the appointment of Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties. Capt. Baldwin, whose resignation of the office of military store-keeper announced by us some time since, has probably been accepted by the Government, it is understood, and will return to Virginia, where he is alternatively to be presented to understand with the East against the Union, or with the West in favor of the Union. The loyalty of his sentiments would seem to leave no doubt of the loyalty of the course he will pursue.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. The *Kennebec Journal* states that the office of Naturalist and Chemist in the Department for a scientific survey of the State of Maine authorized by the last Legislature, has been tendered to Prof. Chabourne of Bowdoin College, and by him declined. The acceptance of this office would probably so far interfere with his official duties in the Colleges with which he is connected, that he deems it expedient to decline the new position which has been offered, and for which he is so well fitted.

VERDICT FOR REUEL WILLIAMS. On Monday of last week, the case of Reuel Williams of this city, vs. John S. Brown, was tried before the U. S. Circuit Court at Portsmouth, N. H., Judge Clifford presiding. The action was for taking certain freight cars as the property of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, which had been mortgaged to the plaintiff. The suit was against the late sheriff of Cumberland county, the cars having been sold by his Deputy. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1090.40.

GENEROUS GIFT. On Thursday evening last, Mr. C. F. Hathaway, of Waterville, the proprietor of the extensive shirt manufactory of that place, presented to the Waterville volunteers, a pair each of fine French flannel shirts—making two hundred in all. The shirts were made by the young ladies in Mr. Hathaway's employ. The members of the Waterville Band were also furnished with a pair each from the same liberal donor.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers.

The Second, or Penobscot Regiment of Maine volunteers, under the command of Col. C. D. Jameson, left Bangor on Wednesday morning last en route for Washington. Previous to their departure a splendid page was presented them by the ladies of Bangor, the presentation speech being made by Miss McCreer. The banner is a splendid American ensign made of silk, surmounted with the emblematic eagle in gold, with heavy gold tassels. The regiment was then briefly addressed by Vice President Hamlin, a sketch of whose remarks we copy from the Bangor *Whig*:

"He paid an earnest, eloquent and touching tribute to the patriotism of the people, who have with so wonderful promptness and unanimity sprung to the defense of the country in this hour of its greatest peril. The cause of that country he most eloquently vindicated, and fired the hearts of the troops and of the immense throng of people with words of cheer and encouragement, and by referring the men with fervent tones to the righteousness of their cause and to the truth that a man can peril his life in none more holy, or lay it down (if it should happen to him) in a manner worthy of his God and his country."

He praised the devotion of our adopted citizens, whose loyalty is exceeded by none, and who will rush into the ranks of the defenders of the best of Governments, believing that in such a cause, sustained by such noble men, there is no such word as fail. They would go with the best wishes and prayers of their friends, and they would return to them in due time with victory perchance upon their banner, and the integrity of the Government maintained and strengthened. It matters little when one throws off this mortal coil—but how and where it is important—and at no time and in no place more so than when and where he lies for his country and his race."

When the troops arrived at the depot, a salute was fired by the post members of the Brewer Artillery, and nearly the whole population of the city with great numbers of people from the adjoining towns turned out to witness their departure. Fifteen minutes were allowed the men for leaving-kind relatives and friends—and the scene which ensued was one which cannot be described. It moved to tears the thousands of spectators who had no immediate friends among the troops—and on the part of the relatives was sad and touching indeed.

At a quarter before eleven the troops had taken their places in the long train of sixteen cars, and as it moved away under the giant efforts of three locomotives, the cannon again boomed, and shout upon shout rent the air from the whole multitude, which was responded to most heartily by the troops.

The train, having been delayed by the destruction of the Kendall's Mills bridge, did not reach Augusta until 5 o'clock, P. M. The regiment was received at the depot by Hon. S. Caldwell, Jr., of the Maine Legislature, and by a portion of the 3d regiment, consisting of two Augusta companies, under the command of Capt. Staples and Lakeman, the Hollowell company, Capt. Nash, and the Gardiner company, Capt. Jarvis. The escort was headed by Adjutant General J. L. Hodson, Col. E. K. Harding, and Major Class. A. Miller on horseback. Thus attended, the Regiment marched to the State House grounds to pay their respects to the Commander-in-Chief, and to partake of the collation prepared by the city of Augusta, under the direction of our Mayor.

Gov. Washburn received the Regiment in the following patriotic and soul-stirring address:

COL. JAMESON: In behalf of the people of the State, I desire to thank you for the prompt and noble response to the call of the country, and the brave and true soldiers who have been called to arms, and to assure you that I have witnessed the soldier-like appearance and martial bearing of your Regiment with feelings of proud satisfaction.

It was expected that the 2d Regiment of Maine volunteers, now camped near Portland, would be the first to leave the State, but owing to circumstances over which neither they nor I have control, they have been delayed, and will not leave the State until the 24th inst. The eyes and the hearts of dear ones and near ones will be upon you and will encompass you with their prayers, and will follow you wherever you go, and will be with you in the hour of your greatest need. The eyes and the hearts of dear ones and near ones will be upon you and will encompass you with their prayers, and will follow you wherever you go, and will be with you in the hour of your greatest need.

You march at the summons of the wisest and best Government on earth, and against a treason more foul and wicked than ever stained the page of our history. You are called to fight for the brave and true soldiers who have been called to arms, and to assure you that I have witnessed the soldier-like appearance and martial bearing of your Regiment with feelings of proud satisfaction.

When such a Government is assailed by false and impious hands, and that stary flag which, in spite of traitors, shall yet for a thousand years have the battle and the peace of the world, and who will not stand by them both is a traitor, and he who will not defend them is a traitor—but for such, thank God, the soil of Maine is not fertile, to them our mountain airs and ocean breezes are not so refreshing.

Then, since the necessity is upon us, and we have no option, and those who should be our brethren, have said that we are allies, and that the Government of Washington shall be destroyed, and his tomb shall be in a foreign land, and that brave old flag, so dear to all our hearts, the standard shield of our empire and renown, has been torn and dishonored, let the issue be decided in our own hands, and let us be as yet united in the conflicts of the field, and know but little of our duties or our courage. But sustained by our faith that we have a country and a government, and that we are called to fight for the brave and true soldiers who have been called to arms, and to assure you that I have witnessed the soldier-like appearance and martial bearing of your Regiment with feelings of proud satisfaction.

The Regiment was accompanied by Major Gen. Butler of the First Division, together with his staff. After partaking of the bounteous collation provided by the city, and spread out in the tents of

The Third Regiment, the troops departed on their journey to Portland, leaving here about 8 o'clock.

The men composing this regiment were robust and hardy-looking, and constituted fair average specimens of the material which Maine can furnish in any quantity for the war in behalf of the Union. The weather was very unfavorable for military display, and during the parade the troops were exposed to the peltings of a drenching rain-storm. Nevertheless an immense crowd of people, regardless of the storm, from far and near turned out to do honor to the brave men who had turned the good fortune to be the first on their way to the seat of war.

The regiment arrived at Portland at half past 12 o'clock of the same night. They were quartered at the new City Hall, and the next morning, having in the meantime received their orders, under escort of a portion of the first regiment, they marched to the city hall, and took their departure at half past ten o'clock for Boston, amidst the hearty enthusiasm of the people. At every town on the route there was a spontaneous outpouring of all classes, who flocked in immense numbers to the stations and along the railroad.

At Dover, Exeter and Lawrence there was great enthusiasm. At Exeter a salute was fired, and a band of music stationed at the depot played the national air. The greetings showered upon the troops by the people of New Hampshire were warm and patriotic. Old and young of both sexes, after waiting for hours the arrival of the train, welcomed the echo of the shrill alarm in the distance with outbursts of joy. The troops acknowledged these cordial and fraternal feelings with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs until the sides of the train fairly shimmered with the fluttering symbols of friendship. As the train passed Greenwood, a station in Reading, a signal of salute to the City Hall, where a stand of colors was presented to them. Their sturdy appearance elicited marked applause.

Arrangements had been made for the immediate transportation of the regiment by steamer to Washington, but the reported prevalence of the measles among the men made it advisable to delay their departure. They were accordingly ordered to encamp at Willett's Point, opposite Thorog's Neck, a pleasant location on the Sound, a few miles distant from the city.

CHINA AWAKE. A legal meeting of the town of China was held on Monday, 13th inst. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of maintaining the Government, and encouraging the enlistment of volunteers for the war. Addresses were made by Dr. Brickett, Hon. A. Fletcher, D. C. Han, N. Russell, F. W. Hammond, A. H. Abbott, and Captain J. P. Jones, commander of the volunteers in China. The meeting unanimously voted to raise five hundred dollars for the support of the families of those who go to the war, and A. H. Abbott, Esq., was appointed agent to disburse the same.

BURNING OF KENDALL'S MILLS BRIDGE. The two eastern spans of the Railroad Bridge crossing the Kennebec river at Kendall's Mills, was destroyed by fire on Monday night 13th inst., between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock. The destruction of the remaining portion of the bridge was prevented by cutting the connection with one of the piers and letting the burning portion into the water. The cost of repairing will be \$5,000. \$10,000, besides the loss of several weeks' time, will be lost by the interruption of the construction. The fire was undoubtedly communicated accidentally.

A KENNEBEC COLONEL. Col. Elisha E. Rice, formerly of Hollowell, for some years past Commercial Agent under the U. S. Government in Japan, and who recently returned to Maine, has received the appointment of Colonel of the 14th regiment of Massachusetts troops. The Boston *Post* states that an order has been issued from headquarters constituting the 13th Regiment, Col. Rice, both Irish Regiments, into a Brigade, Brig. Gen. Bullock being detailed to command it.

MEASLES IN THE SECOND REGIMENT. The Portland *Advertiser* states that a member of Capt. Emerson's company, Bangor regiment, was sent back to Portland on Wednesday last, sick with the measles. The man reported other cases as existing in the regiment. The Bangor *Whig* thinks the statement incorrect. It will be seen, however, by our dispatches that the progress of the regiment has been arrested by orders from Washington, and they are now encamped at Willett's Point, New York.

COT'S REVOLVERS. Gov. Washburn has purchased eight hundred Colt's revolvers at a cost of \$17,000—or an average price of \$21.25 each. They are to be furnished to the officers and musicians of the several infantry regiments, but not to the privates. Five hundred of the revolvers are largest sized "Navy," and three hundred next size, but said to be just as good. They are the finest article of the kind that is made in the world.

SEIZURE. A young lady named Augusta C. Teague, formerly Lewiston, a native of Augusta, and resident in Lewiston some two years, committed suicide by drowning herself at the latter place on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst. She had only been married two weeks, but had recently been in a rather depressed condition of mind, consequent, so far as can be ascertained, on trouble at home and the recent decease of her mother.

SAD ACCIDENT. Mr. Gilbert Kuhn of Waldoboro' was instantly killed on Friday last by the bursting of a cannon, while a salute was being fired in honor of a Democratic company of volunteers on their way to the regimental encampment in Rockland. A fragment of the gun struck Mr. Kuhn while he was standing in the door of his store.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION. The Montgomery Government by solemn enactment of Congress, have offered a reward of twenty dollars for every man killed, and twenty-five dollars for every one captured alive by the pirates who sail under a commission of the Southern Confederacy.

G. F. Bailey & Co.'s Circus advertised to exhibit in this city on Saturday next, will defer its visit until later in the season. In the mean time a tour will be taken through the British Provinces.

A rifle company was organized in Waldoboro' on Wednesday last, by the choice of the following officers: E. W. Stearns, Q. M. presiding; Captain Wm. Jones; 1st Lieutenant, William Newbert; 2d do. John E. McCurdy.

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WOMAN SHOT. The *Ellsworth American* states that a woman named O'Neil, was shot by a man named Higgins, in that town on Monday week last. The woman attacked the man, and he shot her as he alleges in self-defense.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

romantic hills and sea-girl shores, I know the sons of Maine better than her woods, her waters or her hills. And I know that in the patriotic purpose of their souls, in the intelligent vigor that characterizes your people, there is a deep conviction, a sentimental endearing, immortal, of love of liberty and equal rights as free and untrammelled as the breezes that fan your mountain tops—but yet restrained by law, just, consistent and serene as the wild waves are stilled by the rocky ramparts of your shores.

We bid you welcome, soldiers of Maine, while on your weary march you repose and rest yourselves beneath the shadow of the walls of Faneuil Hall. We bid you welcome as you stand here almost beneath the roof of Hancock. We bid you welcome as the heroes of the glorious battle of the 17th of June, 1764, bearing with you the best hopes, the richest blessings of us all. You will join yourselves to a regiment of our brothers, who have preceded you to the National capital. You will stand shoulder to shoulder, perhaps, on the same battle field, where they shall risk their lives and shed their blood. And no matter who falls first—whether a hero of Massachusetts or of Maine—the man who stands last will avenge his death.

And now, Mr. Commander, bidding you farewell in my heart, I trust that ere long we shall have the pleasure of welcoming you all back again, having fulfilled your noble work. Then we will sit together to recount in story and celebrate in song the achievements of the past, and if need be, drop a tear together over a brother's fate. With the best wishes for your happiness, I bid you and all your command, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, God speed in your high, noble and patriotic march.

When the Governor ended his remarks, the regiment took up their march for the Old Colony depot, whence, taking leave of their escort and the enthusiastic multitude which accompanied them, they departed via. Fall River and New York. The Regiment arrived in New York on Thursday morning and encamped upon Broadway by the Tompkins regiment and a large delegation of the Sons of Maine, to the City Hall, where a stand of colors was presented to them. Their sturdy appearance elicited marked applause.

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Record of the War.

MUNICIPAL AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS. SOME extravagant expectations prevail among our volunteers in regard to the fund voted by the City Council to be raised for the assistance of their families. The impression seems to be very general that the \$10,000 appropriated is to be expended for the exclusive benefit of the families of the two companies already raised, without reference to future contingencies, and that the city is to assume the entire burden of their support, without any corresponding obligation on the part of the men to appropriate their own pay, so far as it will go, for the same purpose. The mistake seems to consist in the impression that the city proposes to support outright the families of the volunteers. On the contrary, the object is simply to assist such as need assistance, when in the opinion of the dispensing agents of the fund, the pay of the men faithfully devoted to the support of their families, is not sufficient for that purpose. Any other course would manifestly lead to recklessness and imprudence both on the part of the volunteers and their families.

We learn that the Committee of the City Council having the matter in charge, have adopted the plan of furnishing to each family a specific amount per week, in money or its equivalent, proportioned to the number of persons of which it may consist. The amount allowed will also be graduated by the necessities of each particular case, as the circumstances may be brought to the knowledge of the Committee.

The volunteers and the public may be assured that a policy will be pursued by the City Government equally removed from extravagance on the one hand and parsimoniousness on the other. The rights and interests of those who contribute to, and those who are the recipients of the fund appropriated by the City will be faithfully guarded and protected.

ESCAMPEMENT OF THE THIRD REGIMENT. The tents and other camp equipment for the use of the Third Regiment, now under orders for encampment in this city, have been provided, and the entire regiment will probably go into quarters in the course of the present week. Three companies, two from this city and one from Hallowell have taken possession of their tents, and are required to go through the regular routine of camp duty. Company A of Bath, Capt. Rogers, is expected to arrive to-day, and the remaining portion of the regiment, with the possible exception of the Winthrop company, in which several cases of sickness have occurred, will immediately follow. Uniforms and other equipment will be distributed to the men on their arrival.

The encampment is delightfully situated upon the State Grounds in front of the Capitol, presenting a highly picturesque appearance as seen from State street, and affording a nearer inspection of the city and the surrounding country than is afforded in providing every thing necessary for the comfort and health of the volunteers. Commanding Staples is indefatigable in the discharge of the duties of his department, the robust and contented appearance of the men sufficiently vindicating the propriety of his appointment to that responsible position.

P. S. The Waterville company, Capt. Hazlett, and the Skowhegan company, Capt. Savage, arrived here in the cars this morning at 11 o'clock, with full ranks. They constitute two of the finest looking companies we have yet seen among the Maine troops, and we doubt not they will be as well as they look. They were received at the cars by a battalion consisting of the Augusta and Hallowell companies, under the direction of Col. Harding, and to the music of the Augusta Band, were escorted to the encampment. The companies from Bath, Gardiner, and another from Waterville, are expected to arrive during the day.

VINDICATION. The charge having been made in some of the Portland papers that James G. Blaine, Esq., of this city, had improperly contracted with parties out of the State for the clothing and outfit of the Portland Regiment, to the exclusion of mechanics and dealers in Maine, who were willing and able to do the work, Governor Washburn, in a correspondence published in the *Age* of last week, thus conclusively vindicates Mr. Blaine's course and conduct in the matter:

AGUSTA, May 11, 1861.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of yesterday, I have to say that you had no agency whatever in carrying the contracts for the First Regiment to Boston. In the then specially anticipated departure of the 13th Regiment, it was necessary to take advantage of every facility for fitting them out on the shortest possible time, and a resort to the establishments of Boston was not determined upon until after consulting with representatives of some of the largest clothing houses in this State, by all of whom I was informed that the outfit for the Regiment could not be furnished in this State within the time then fixed for placing it in readiness to march.

Finding it necessary, therefore, to send to Boston, I invited you in connection with a dealer in clothing from each of the cities of Portland, Bangor and Augusta, together with Col. E. K. Harding, the pres. at Assistant Quarter Master, to visit Boston, and make the necessary purchases. In asking these gentlemen to accompany you, I had in view these objects: that in the purchase of uniform and outfit, the State might have the advantage of their practical knowledge and experience; that by their assistance the purchase might be made within the time designated; and last, that they might be enabled to testify in regard to the articles required for the proper furnishing of a Regiment—the style, quality, expense, &c., so that in all subsequent cases the Government might be fully provided for within the time.

It was not the desire of any one to send the work beyond our own borders, and I remember that you expressed yourself warmly in favor of a depot being established in Maine, for the sole possession of the road leading across the dyke, which has been lately under guard of the garrison.

Col. Dimmick's reply was that he would give the rebels the last time to disperse. Two companies of Massachusetts troops were then ordered forward, and cannon were placed so as to sweep the entire distance. The Colonel, with watch in hand, waited for the expiration of the time, when no rebel was to be seen. Two hundred Massachusetts troops they took possession of the dyke and bridge, and will treat all rebels in the same way hereafter.

An order was issued to-day from the War Department for nine of the fourteen regiments accepted yesterday from New York to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the other five to Washington. The concentration of so many troops at Fortress Monroe is a point of important significance.

Michigan Volunteers. BATTLE, May 16. The first regiment of Michigan volunteers and three companies from Pennsylvania, in all 1,100 men, arrived this evening. They were immediately quartered and took the cars for Washington. They are fully equipped, have a fine band, and made a splendid appearance. They received cheers and other tokens of admiration.

Aids at St. Louis. Capt. McDonald, an effort for whose release by a writ of habeas corpus has been made, is in Col. McArthur's camp at Careyville, Illinois. He was taken across the river in a skiff on Monday night, and marched under guard to Camp Bissell. His unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue the prisoner between the arsenal gate and the river by a considerable number of persons, but the prompt arrival of reinforcements, and a few remarks from McDonald himself, prevented further action.

A Union Camp at Wheeling. NEW YORK, May 16. A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Wheeling, Va., states that passengers have returned from an attempt to reach Baltimore, and report two outbreaks on the railroad near Harper's Ferry blown up. The rebel troops are hourly expecting an attack. They numbered 3,000 strong.

A full regiment of Union men will be in camp there in a few days. The secessionists have been ordered to leave.

Various War Items. NEW YORK, May 16. A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Frederick says it is rumored that the Kentuckians at Harper's Ferry are without arms, have mutinied and declared for the Union and are leaving for home. The rumor is without foundation. It is believed that the track above Frederick

Record of the War.

The Maryland Legislature at Harper's Ferry. BALTIMORE, May 14. The correspondent of the *American* accompanied the members of the Legislature to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians have strong fortified the Maryland heights overlooking Harper's Ferry. The Virginians are very confident, and evidently have no intention of evacuating their position. On Sunday 7,000 stand of arms and 1,000 cavalry arrived, and twenty more of the latter were expected the same night. A bitter feeling pervades Washington county against the Virginians, and a collision is not considered improbable. The Legislature has adjourned to the 4th of June.

The New Levy Appointment. WASHINGTON, May 14. The following is the number of Infantry Regiments to be called from each State for the total increase of seventy-five regiments of three months volunteers: New York, 11; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 9; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Massachusetts, 5; Missouri, 4; Kentucky, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Michigan, 3; Iowa, 2; New Jersey, 3; Virginia, 2; Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Minnesota, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia, 1 each. The other regiment, viz., of Cavalry, is not assigned.

Proclamation of Gen. Butler. BALTIMORE, May 14. Gen. Butler this afternoon issued a proclamation of which the following is the substance:

He proclaims that no loyal and well disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation of property, and that private property will not be interfered with by the United States command, or allowed to be used to afford aid and comfort to the rebels in rebellion against the Government, all of which property, manumissions of war, and that fitted to aid and comfort the rebels, will be seized and held subject to confiscation.

All assemblies, except the ordinary police, of armed bodies other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland, and sections of the Government, for the purpose of drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the department.

No flag, banner, ensign or device of the so-called Confederate States will be permitted to be displayed or shown in this department, and the exhibition of either of them by evil disposed persons will be deemed and taken to be evidence of a design to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of our country.

The General in command desires to greet and treat as friends and brothers, having a common purpose, a common cause, a common country. Any infractions of the laws by the troops under his command, or any disorderly and unsoldierlike conduct, or any interference with private property, he desires to have immediately reported to him, and he pledges himself that if any soldier forgets himself as to break these laws, he shall be most rigorously punished.

Seizure of Arms. During the afternoon, Gen. Butler made a formal demand on the city authorities for the delivery of the arms stored in the warehouses of John S. Gitting, Marshal Kane refused to deliver up the arms, without the order produced an order from the Mayor.

Finally, after some altercation, an order was issued by the Mayor, directing the arms to be placed in the hands of the Federal troops, and five hundred fifty day loads. A guard of Federal troops was placed over the arms, and they were escorted by the police to the fort.

10,000 Enfield Rifles from England. The New York *Tribune* states that the steamship *Africa* is under way to England, and is laden with 10,000 Enfield rifles for the Federal Government.

Proclamation of Gov. Hicks. BALTIMORE, May 15. Governor Hicks issued the following proclamation last night: Whereas the President of the United States, by his request of the 13th inst., has called for four regiments of the Maryland Militia, for four regiments of infantry or rifle men to serve three months, said requisition being made pursuant to law, and whereas, to said requisition has been duly and written assurance of the Secretary of War that said four regiments shall be taken within the limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defense of the Capital of the United States, and to not serve beyond the limits aforesaid, I, Thomas A. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do hereby call upon the militia of Maryland to volunteer their services to the extent of four regiments to serve three months within the limits of Maryland, and to be subject to the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army.

Southern Congress—Day of Fasting Ordered. MONTGOMERY, May 14. In Congress, to-day, Mr. Thomas R. Cobb offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the 15th inst. should be a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of which all be invited to join who recognize our independence.

Western Virginia Convention. WHEELING, May 13. At the evening session of the convention, the committee on Federal and State Relations reported resolutions opposing immediate action for a separation, but leaving it to the convention, to meet here on the 11th of June for final action. The resolutions recommended the position looking to future action; also propose a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia on the subject of secession, and to be adopted.

Promotion of Gen. Butler. BALTIMORE, May 15. Brigadier General Butler has been promoted to be Major General of the three years volunteers.

Ross Winans Arrested. Ross Winans the Baltimore millionaire was arrested at the Relay House on the night of the 13th inst. by order of Gen. Butler. This morning under a company of soldiers, he was placed in a small steamer and sent to Fort McHenry, where he is now in the guard-house.

The Wheeling Convention. WHEELING, May 13. At the evening session of the convention the committee reported in favor of calling a convention on the 11th of June and appointing a Central Committee of nine, empowered to prepare an address to the people of Virginia on the subject of secession, and to be adopted.

Fortress Monroe. Advice from Fortress Monroe state that on Monday a band of secessionists at Hampton sent a detachment of 100 men, armed with

THE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Latest Telegraphic News.
NO MORE TROOPS TO BE CALLED FOR.
30,000 Men Ordered into Virginia.

Confederate Troops on the Potomac.
VESSEL CAPTURED BY A PRIVATEER.
FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

Dispatch to the Herald from Washington says it is understood that Gen. Mansfield will command the corps d'armee to be ordered into Virginia from here. It will consist of 25,000 volunteers and 5000 regulars.

It is settled that no more troops will be accepted by the Government under last requisition. Already 22,000 men have enlisted, and considerable time will be required to organize them.

Troops of the Washington dispatch says, Ellsworth's Zouave Brigade, brigading on the Potomac, which they had hauled down from a pole in Alexandria.

Detachment of 1st Regiment returned from pursuing expedition on the Potomac river, report of heavy battery at Aquia Creek. Active measures will doubtless be instituted for its removal, as Government is determined to keep navigation of river open.

Dispatches from Washington to World says, Arlington Heights will be occupied by Wednesday, by 10,000 of our soldiers.

Special dispatch to Herald from Baltimore, states that train from Harper's Ferry continue to arrive regularly. One thousand Minnie machines were received yesterday from Canada West.

Baltimore, May 20. Letter to American from Williamsport, Pa., says that the Potomac river is now open to navigation, and that the Potomac river is now open to navigation, and that the Potomac river is now open to navigation.

It is reported that 1000 more are expected to-night with artillery. 2000 Passengers from Texas report General Young pursuing Montgomery and Federal troops. He overtook the baggage, supply and ammunition trains, which were today, with the exception of the Montgomery evacuated Fort Washington, and was waiting at Fort Cobb and Arbuckle.

General of Friday states that privateer Steamer Calhoun captured the 15th, barque Ocean Eagle, from Rockland, Maine, with 3,000 cases of lime, consigned to New Orleans ports.

The schooner Capt. Alton, which was seized by the rebels at Cedar Keys, and sent to Apalachicola where Capt. Allen was hung by a mob. The report is unconfirmed.

New York, May 20. The Post's Washington dispatch says, the Government has received advice from London, which offered perfectly satisfactory indications of the line of policy which will be pursued by the British Government towards the United States.

The Administration entertained a firm conviction that its course in crushing out the rebellion will be fully sustained in England.

A Judge Nelson writes from London, that the Union men of the eastern section of that State, will give 20,000 majority against secession.

Steam tug Freeborn arrived this afternoon from Fort Monroe, with a cargo of provisions, and was on the way up, carrying two small vessels and warlike men to the Navy Yard.

A passenger by the Freeborn says, on Saturday two vessels from the fleet paid a visit to the vicinity of Norfolk, and about 10 miles from the Fort, where the Virginians are erecting batteries. Threw sundry shells at the Virginian's works, materially splintering architectural ornaments.

Slots were returned, and the vessels, on the vessels. Not known whether anybody was killed.

Special dispatch to Post and Commercial, reports one of the Guard stationed at Fort Monroe, was killed at the mouth of the Potomac, and was attacked by an armed propeller from Richmond, armed with a large force of rebels.

Foreign News.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamer Europa from Liverpool May 4th, arrived at Halifax on the 14th. She brings \$125,000 in specie.

Paris, May 19. In the House of Commons on the 24th inst. Mr. Ewart asked whether, since the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by the Southern Confederation of America, the Government had placed a sufficient naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of British property on American ships, and if privateers sailing under the protection of an unrecognized power, could be dealt with as pirates.

Lord John Russell said Her Majesty's government had directed that a naval force for the protection of British shipping should be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and that there shall be a blockade of all the Southern ports, and some points of the law of nations on these questions have been referred to the law officers of the crown.

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The civil war in America continues to be the principal subject of discussion in the London papers. The Times says in an editorial that the excitement in this respect is approaching a parallel since the early days of the French Revolution.

The underwriters ask higher rates of insurance on British vessels from American ports, say from New York. One to two per cent extra is demanded on American vessels from India, China, etc.

War risks on American vessels detained in Southern ports, and the American vessels detained in Southern ports, and the American vessels detained in Southern ports.

Money Market. Funds dull, the American crisis causing a depression. Consols slightly declined. On the 3d there was an active demand for discounts to meet the payments of the 4th and the market was rather tighter.

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The following appointments were made at the recent meeting of the Conference at South Paris:

GARDNER DISTRICT. E. Robinson, Presiding Elder. Gardner, C. Munger, Richmond and South Gardner, F. C. Munger, T. H. Munger, W. H. Munger, J. H. Munger, H. H. Munger, L. H. Munger, M. H. Munger, N. H. Munger, O. H. Munger, P. H. Munger, Q. H. Munger, R. H. Munger, S. H. Munger, T. H. Munger, U. H. Munger, V. H. Munger, W. H. Munger, X. H. Munger, Y. H. Munger, Z. H. Munger.

THE TIMES CITY ARTICLE says the present course of American events so far from being calculated to excite the confidence of the European nations, it is a direct opposite effect. It recognizes the supreme importance of the struggle in the States, and says the subjects on which the questions are raised, will assume gigantic proportions in the eyes of the world.

THE MARKETS.
AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Plums, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grapes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Figs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Dates, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Olives, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Almonds, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pistachios, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Walnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pecans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Chestnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hazelnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Macadamia, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Brazil, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cashew, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Coconut, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pineapple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mango, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Papaya, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Guava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Passion fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Custard apple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Breadfruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Taro, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cassava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; 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Pecans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Chestnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hazelnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Macadamia, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Brazil, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cashew, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Coconut, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pineapple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mango, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Papaya, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Guava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Passion fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Custard apple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Breadfruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Taro, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cassava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Yucca, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Amaranth, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Sorghum, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Millet, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Plums, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grapes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Figs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Dates, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Olives, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Almonds, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pistachios, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Walnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pecans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Chestnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hazelnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Macadamia, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Brazil, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cashew, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Coconut, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pineapple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mango, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Papaya, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Guava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Passion fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Custard apple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Breadfruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Taro, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cassava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Yucca, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Amaranth, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Sorghum, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Millet, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; 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Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Plums, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grapes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Figs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Dates, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Olives, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Almonds, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pistachios, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Walnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pecans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Chestnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hazelnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Macadamia, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Brazil, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cashew, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Coconut, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pineapple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mango, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Papaya, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Guava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Passion fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Custard apple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Breadfruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Taro, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cassava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Yucca, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Amaranth, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Sorghum, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Millet, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Plums, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grapes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Figs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Dates, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Olives, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Almonds, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pistachios, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Walnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pecans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Chestnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hazelnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Macadamia, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Brazil, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cashew, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Coconut, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pineapple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mango, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Papaya, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Guava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Passion fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Custard apple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Breadfruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Taro, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cassava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Yucca, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Amaranth, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Sorghum, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Millet, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Plums, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grapes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Figs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Dates, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Olives, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Almonds, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pistachios, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Walnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pecans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Chestnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hazelnuts, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Macadamia, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Brazil, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cashew, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Coconut, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pineapple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mango, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Papaya, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Guava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Passion fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Custard apple, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Breadfruit, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Taro, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cassava, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Yucca, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Amaranth, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Sorghum, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Millet, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Rice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Apples, \$1.

